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Driven From Sea to Sea;

Or, JUST A CAMPIN'. BY C. C. POST.

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CHAPTER X .- CONTINUED. "This is Mr. Hemmingway, strangers; a member of my family," said Mr. Parsons, introducing Erastus.

"'Ow do you do, Mr. 'Emmingway," rather fleshy hand; speaking deliberately and with a slight accent upon the first and last word of each sentence, "'ow do you do? Hi 'ope Hi see you

Erastus assured him he was in good health, and expressed the hope that their guests were not too greatly worried with the jaunt over the hills. With Mr. Annelsey he shook hands cordially as he had done with Ensign

when meeting him at the well. In a few moments Mr. Parsons, who had left the room after introducing Erastus, returned and invited the party out to supper.

"This is my wife, and these are my daughters," he said as the gentlemen entered the room where the table was spread. "'Ow do you do, ladies? Hi 'ope Hi see you well." And Mr. Jobbers.

who appeared to have one formal phrase for the expression of his pleasure at meeting strangers, bowed low in recognition of the introduction. The younger men bowed also. Ensign once, with a respectful glance

about the circle, Annelsey to each of the ladies in turn and with a slightly affected air and his right hand upon his heart. He was a little surprised, evidently, as was also Mr. Jobbers, at the degree of ease and general air of refinement that characterized the young ladies, and desired to make a good impression. "Hi say, you 'ave a huncommonly fine place 'ere," remarked the Englishman, after they were seated at the

table. "Hit is wonderful 'ow you Hamericans do things. Great henterpeople hare proud of your country, sir. Ow long, may I hask, since you hopened this place, sir?"

"It's eight years last fall since we first camped on this spot," returned in' it was, too, Mother there 'n' the improvement since then." "Hi should say so. And you 'ave

done it hall yourselves, without cap-"Yes, without any capital 'ceptin' a pair of hosses and a wagon, that brung

mother and the girls across the plains. "Hi declare; hif that don't beat hanything I've seen yet. Hi don't see 'ow you cou'd get ahead without capital to start hon.

"We had the land to commence with, and we had good health ginerly; an' we had willin' hearts," replied the host; "an' I am of the opinion that that is about all the capital a man an' a woman needs to start on. opened two places afore this, besides addin' to the one we begun on, and have been driv' off of 'em all; an' I don't see what anybody needs more than an ekil chance with everybody else. I'm sure that's all the men that work for a livin' are askin'."

"Hi say. But there is many a man in Hingland that would be glad of the hopportunity to make 'im a 'ome like this. Hi know several good, honest farmers that could raise money enough to make the trip, and when I go back I shall hadvise 'em to come to Hamerica, and to California.'

During the meal the conversation was rincipally between Mr. Jobbers and Mr. Parsons, with an occasional word from Mrs. Parsons and Erastus.

Ensign made no effort to take part in it, but devoted his attention strictly to the business of satisfying his appetite, unless an occasional glance at the young ladies may be considered an in-

Annelsey made several attempts to enter the conversation, addressing his remarks principally in the direction of · Lucy, who sat opposite to him, but, although too sensible to be really bashful in the presence of strangers, she was not sufficiently self-confident to engage in a lengthy conversation in the presence of so many gentlemen whom she had never before met, and so caused Annelsey to fail in his efforts to be especially entertaining. But after supper was over and the girls had removed the dishes, and in company with their mother joined the gentlemen in the sitting-room, they found it much more easy to talk together.

Mr. Jobbers had communicated the fact of his having an interest in the Hydraulic Mining Company to their father, who was listening very earnestly and attentively to what he was saying regarding the size of their claim, the length of the flume and the power which they expected to obtain from so great a fall. This gave the young people an opportunity of chatting among themselves in a less formal manner than they could have done with their elders taking part in the conversation.

Annelsey, having just arrived on the coast, was full of the incidents of the journey, which he had made by rail; and his references thereto naturally called up, on the part of the others, remembrances of their own far more tedious journey, and soon they fe't quite at ease in each other's company.

Then, too, Annelsey had spent a week in San Francisco, and hearing that the girls were but just returned from there, found fresh food for conversation in the objects of interest in that city. At first of looking upon a workman as an in- their home-coming by the young people of Ensign, who was but an employe of later than the events recorded in our California. the company in which his father was a last chapter. The place selected for the fact that Ensign evidently had himself | cottage no thought that he was not socially the equal of any, soon forced the young ple started for the rendezvous. Most troduced freely to all, and by all— New Yorker to treat him as an equal; were on horseback, for among the hills confidence less frequently betrayed New Yorker to treat him as an equal; were on horseback, for among the hills confidence less frequently betrayed ing winter, it is most important we and when the time came for retiring, the ladies, almost as much as the men, than might be expected by those who should be busy gathering sheaves for

peared especially anxious to make an nish the repast.

t, was yet conscious that the evening sons and Erastus Hemmingway. had been spoiled thereby. "Good morning, ladies; Hi 'ope I see

you well this morning.' It was Mr. Jobbers who had arisen and descended to the dining-room on joined on the way by others, making a the morning following the incidents just related. "Quite well, thank you," replied Mrs. Parsons. "I hope you had a good

night's rest." "Hi never slept better in my life. Riding 'orseback hover the 'ills gives | tween the hills. Now and then a couple one a happetite for sleep. And I'm would drop behind their companions sure no one ever 'ad better hopportu- and exchange a look or word of endear-

ready, he passed out onto the porch, young women-could come together, and plucking a magnificent rose from the bush that climbed over and shaded the whole side of the house, buried his by the boy with the bow and arrows. nose several times in its perfumed said Mr. Jobbers, extending a red and leaves, and then carelessly throwing it ranks well enough to be able to exand, putting his thumbs in the armholes of his vest, inflated his lungs with valley with an air of entire satisfaction | by some untoward circumstance.

with himself and the world. "Good morning, Mr. Jobbers," Mr. Parsons, coming around the house from the rear. "Takin' in a supply of California air, I see. Reckon you don't have such pure air in London.'

"'Ope I see you well, sir. No, sir, the hatmosphere in London is 'orridly beastly at times, but most of us man- speech and reckless riding. age to take a run into the country for a change and a little shooting once or platform erected for dancing and two twice a year; that is, them that can hafford it. Hof course the laboring folks | Very soon others who were to be of the can't hafford it, and what I wonder is party, but who were later in starting or that they don't hall leave Hingland and had come a greater distance, began to come to Hamerica where they could arrive, and soon a half hundred gaily get pure hair and 'omes for their families. This is a great country for folks were on the ground. that 'as to labor, sir; great country."

At this point of their conversation they were joined by all three of the young men, who had risen before Mr. Jobbers and gone out to look at the ani-Ensign to rub down the horses for the spent in each other's society. Or they party, but had been told in reply that rowed on the lake, six or eight in one ploye of the company and on the com- that when some one among their nummines, Ensign had told him. He would fright and half of pure joyousness, to rub down Mr. Jobber's horse as a mat- issue from lips as red and ripe as red pr se, that of building a railroad hacross ter of courtesy to an older man, but as raspberries in July, and which were a he continent. Hi don't wonder you for Annelsey, he was able to care for temptation as hard to be resisted by his own animal, and he could do it or those young men as are the berries to leave it undone as he chose. Accord- boys who gaze at them through a crack ingly the New Yorker had given such in the inclosure within which they grow care to the animal which he rode as and ripen in the sun. served to smooth his coat, and had fed And if, sometimes, the temptation Mr. Parsons, "and mighty rough camp- him from the bin of oats which Erastus was too great to be overcome, and some had shown them, and then had returned | bold youth took advantage of the helpgirls slept in the wagon for nigh onto to the house. But seeing no oppor- lessness of a maiden, who feared, or four weeks, while me and 'Rastus took tunity of speaking to either of the thought that she feared, to struggle, young ladies, they being busy with the up and a roof on. We see some purty morning duties, he had remained for a ferred being kissed to getting wet, why, hard times for the first few years, but, as you say, we hev made a good bit of gone out to the vineyard, returning as my dear sirs? There are other lips as gone out to the vineyard, returning as my dear sirs? There are other lips as house as if in anticipation of breakfast. there are other lakes and other boats

> hearty: "Good morning, boys, good morning." Mr. Jobbers "'oped he saw them

> entered the house and gathered about the table. Ensign and Annelsey, both of whom were feeling a little out of humor over their recent tilt about the care of the horses, had their good nature fully restored in the presence of the young ladies, who greeted them with smiles

and pleasant "good mornings." Had there been no ladies present it i possible that the meal of which they were partaking might have had the same effect. The most delicious coffee, fresh laid eggs with ham; the lightest of bread: the mealiest of potatoes, and such fruit as California alone can produce, went to make up a repast which only required the clear bracing air of the climate to render it a feast fit for any

occasion and any company.

Mr. Jobbers was profuse in his comoliments. He had dined with the Honorable Mr. So-and-so, and been present at the public banquet of the Lord Mayor of London, but he had never eaten a meal "more satisfying to the happetite" than the one before him: and he ended his remarks on that subject, as he frequently did, with the assertion that on his return to England he should advise all the farmers whom he saw to emigrate at once to California.

Breakfast over, Ensign went immediately out and brought around his own horse and that of Mr. Jobbers. Anand but that Erastus, not willing to appear lacking in courtesy to their the starting.

Hitching the horses to the front gate sey attempted to prevent this by hastento leave without a word of thanks for reason for his coming. hospitalities enjoyed, and left his companions-who were ignorant of the dithe family.

He did not offer to pay, as Mr. Jobpay was neither expected nor desired; but he thanked Mr. and Mrs. Parsons that he should join them, and if made for their kindness and gave expression to a desire to be of service to the family

n return—should opportunity offer. Then, bidding all good-bye, he re three resumed their journey.

CHAPTER XL

The picnic which John Parsons had

New Yorker to treat him as an equal, and when the time came for retiring, the ladies, almost as much as the men, the young people, with a single exception, felt that they had passed a pleasing wagons, with those who chose this mode of conveyance, were placed and evening.

It is mode of conveyance, were placed the cakes and roasted fowls, with bread the cakes and roasted fowls, who cakes a cake He had noticed that Annelsey ap- and butter and fruits which were to fur- them with.

impression upon Lacy; and, without Among those who elected to go on stopping to ask himself the reason for borseback were Jennie and Lucy Par-

By a previous understanding a dozen of the young people of both sexes met at the Parsons cottage, from whence they started together. These were gay and jolly cavalcade that waked the echoes in the foot-hills with their merry laughter and started the quails from their hiding places in the wild oats. Some of the more venturesome ran races across the bits of level ground benities for enjoying it than your 'ospital-ity furnished us,' he added, gallantly. in California, more than elsewhere, Seeing that breakfast was not yet thirty young people-young men and and that among them all there should be none whose hearts had been touched

In the main, however, they held their down as he might have done the rind of change merry jokes and witty repartee. an orange from which he had sucked Now they sang a verse of song in conthe juice, sauntered slowly off the porch, | cert; now bantered each other with accusations of loneliness because of the absence of some lad or maiden who the pure, cool air of the morning- perchance had found another partner meanwhile looking out across the little for the day, or been detained at home

In all this merriment Jennie and Lucy Parsons took full part and share. Usually Jennie was more sedate and quiet than her sister, but to-day was the first time for months that she had been on horseback among the hills, and the pent-up gaiety of her nature found outlet, and she rivaled them all in merry

Arriving at the grove they found a musicians ready with their violins. dressed, light-hearted young people Then the violins were tuned up and

dancing began. When tired of dancing they sat in the shade of the live oaks and laughed and chatted, or wandered away two and mals and prepare them for the day's two, and spoke low, and looked love, journey. Annelsey had at first ordered and may be planned for a future to be ne must take care of his own animal it light skiff that had but a single pair of he expected it done. He was the em- oars, and sunk so low with their weight pany's business, and not the body- ber moved, it dipped almost to the waservant of those whom he guided to the ter's edge, causing screams, half of

he saw the others coming toward the red and ripe awaiting to be kissed, and Each of the young men respectfully with single oars, and other sunny days bid the elder ones good morning, to and starry nights to come. Then why which John Parsons replied with a should we linger over this picture of a golden day that is past; of red lips and ripened fruit that were not for us; that vere gathered by others on this beautiful day in spring, away off in the foot-

Being summoned to breakfast, they hills of California? When the sun became too fierce in its reflection from the caim waters of the lake, they gathered themselves in little knots, all near together, and the provisions were brought from the spring wagons, and spread upon clean linen cloths on the ground, and they ate, and drank lightly of their native wines, and laughed and called back and forth, and twittered just as did the birds that had taken shelter from the sun in the leaves above them; and were as happy and as

free from care. While they were thus engaged there approached two men; strangers they at first appeared to all. Each carried a fishing pole and basket. The younger one was dressed in a very handsome suit, resembling those seen in pictures of English life and supposed to be worn only by very wealthy gentlemen when

engaged in hunting or fishing. The other was a much older man, dressed in the garb of a citizen of the locality, and might have been either a miner or a farmer; and was, in fact, an employe of the Hydraulic Mining Company, for whom Mr. Annelsey - for the young man in the English hunting suit was none other than he-had obtained all kings shall fall down before Him; leave of absence that he might accompany himself as guide and game car-

Perhaps young Annelsey had come simply for a day's tishing in the lake. nelsey lingered behind, anxious for a Many a man had gone farther with less few words with Lucy, and hoping that sure promise of being rewarded for hir Ensign would bring his animal with labor by the casting of a hook and line the others. But in this he was disappearable between the casting of a hook and line and and l holding such gatherings was, and had

company.

He advanced toward the group of which our friends formed a part; greeted oined his companions, and together the the young ladies in a gay manner and

> When the lunch was eaten he was inones; and here every well-appearing

TO BE CONTINUED.]

SABBATH-DAY READING.

CONQUERING AND TO CONQUER. Dr. Parkhurst's Answer to the Charge That Christianity Is Declining-An Excellent Tonic for Desponding Believers. The article in the North American Review by Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, in answer to the question: "Is Christianity

declining?" is a clear refutation of those who affirm that it is, and an excellent tonic for desponding believers, disheartened by a too ready credence of the false assertion. The writer shows that any suspicion of such decline is unfounded, and is explicable on three grounds: The avidity of newspapers in collecting and giving the largest prominence to crimes, thus making the impression that society is becoming more and more corrupt, and that Christianity is a failure; meager acquaintance with the moral condition of society fifty, or a hundred, 'or a thousand, years ago; and an elevated moral sentiment that takes offense at what in times past has been accounted as tolerable or even unexceptionable. As illustrating the gross intemperance that prevailed in New England two centuries ago, it is recorded that at the funeral of the pastor of a church at Ipswich, Mass., one barrel of wine and two of eider were consumed by the mourners, and that intemperance among ministers, elders and deacons was common. "It is a part of the history of the old church at | tained for \$5, or a cook stove as low as Andover that the chief causes of discipline for 125 years were fornication and drunkenness." The rare occurrence of either of these crimes in church circles at the present time indicates a vast advance in the morality of the people. Dr. Parkhurst gives the following statistics of the increase in the number of evangelical churches and communieants from 1800 to 1880: In the year 1800 there were in the

United States 3,030 evangelical churches; in 1850, 43,072; in 1870, 70,-148; and in 1880, 97,090—a gain of 27,000 in the decade between '70 and '80. In 1800 there were 364,000 communicants; in 1850, 2,529,000; in 1870, 6,673,000; in 1880, 10,065,000. Of course, during all this time there was an immense increase in population, but the increase in church membership a good deal population. Taking the whole country erate-sized room, can be had for \$9. through, there was in 1800 one evangelical communicant to every 141; inhabitants; in 1850, one to every 61 in 1870, one to every 51; and in 1880, one to every 5. In 1845 only five of the students were church members. In 1830, 26 per cent. of the students of all American colleges were professing Christians; in 1850, 38 per cent.; in 1865, 46 per cent.; in 1880, out of 12,-063 students in sixty-five colleges, 6,-081, or a little more than half, were during the years of our own century, when the disciples of Voltaire and Paine

of obituaries. Ever since Christianity began its ene mies have prophesied its speedy extinction. They have repeatedly declared it to be moribund, and fixed innumerable bygone dates for its final demise. Voltaire said: "Before the beginning of the nineteenth century Christianity will have disappeared from the earth;" yet it still survives, and the room in which Voltaire uttered these words has since been used as a Bible repository. It is to be expected that men who regard Christ as an impostor, and His Gospel dict its failure; but believers still find encouraging evidences of its progress and final triumph. To them the divine origin of Christianity is a sure guaranty that it will accomplish its mission. It is hardly thinkable that the work of human redemption, ordained of God, inaugurated by the gift of His onlybegotten Son, and continually enlisting the energies of Omnipotence, can ever come to naught. Because Christ is divine, He must conquer. His victory was the chief theme of prophecy before His birth: "He shall not fail nor be discouraged till He have set judgment on the earth, and the isles shall wait for His law." "The Government shall be upon His shoulders, and unto Him shall the gathering of the people be." "Yes, all nations shall serve Him." Christ Himself promised that this should be the result of His redemptional work: " And I, if I be lifted up from the earth,

will draw all men unto Me. The progress of the Gospel promises the fulfillment of these prophecies. Nineteen hundred years ago Christianity began with the baptist in the wilderpointed, as Ensign led out two only; ually dropped sentence of Erastus, or ness and the babe in the manger. Huone of the girls, during the evening manly speaking, the odds were against passed in their father's cottage, that a it; most of the world was in heathen guests, led out the remaining animal, picnic was on the tapis, and the day darkness. "Christ dropped like a helphe would have found himself behind at and the spot where it was to be. Per- less infant into a den of wolves, and for haps he had learned from them only a time it seemed uncertain whether the the fact that one was to be held on a angel would transform the wolf, or the Ensign returned to the house to thank fixed day, and by inquiry had ascer- wolf destroy the lamb." With us the the family for their hospitality. Annel- tained where the most pleasant spot for question is practically settled; for we see Him who "cometh from Edom, with ing his own departure and that of Mr. taken the risk and now found himself dyed garments from Bozrah, glorious in Jobbers, but Ensign had too clear a rewarded by finding those whom he His apparel, traveling in the greatness perception of what was due their host sought. Perhaps-but why assign of His strength" from victory to victory; His dominion extending "from He had leisure. He could come and go sea to sea, and from the rivers to the as it pleased him, and he had pleased ends of the earth." Christianity prerection to be taken—to await him at to make a trip to the lake of which he vails in all the leading nations of the the gate while he paid his respects to had heard, and to take with him the fish- earth. The few heathen countries that ing-tackle which he had brought from are left are largely under the influence New York. And he had found on the of Christian civilization. Old prejudices bers and Mr. Annelsey had done, for he knew the customs of the people and that people, two or three of whom he had ing to the Gospel every day. Missionmet before; what more natural than ary enterprise is extending it everywhere, and helping to inaugurate the welcome, spend the afternoon in their universal reign of Christ, when all "the heathen shall be given to Him for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of

the earth for His possession. The perfect adaptation of the Gospel shook hands very cordially with Eras- to the wants of all classes of mankind tus, and was made welcome and bidden is a sure pledge of its triumph. Nothing to "eat, drink and be merry, for he was else can satisfy the restless, aching, a long way from home and would re- longing human heart, give effectual gret it if he ever showed any backward- solace in sorrow, and immortal hope in the custom to which he had been bred, told the girls was being gotten up for ness in accepting invitations to eat death. So long as man remains a sinwhile among the foot-hills and breath- ning, suffering, heavy-laden being; so ferior had shown itself in his treatment of the neighborhood was held a week ing the appetite-creating atmosphere of long as there is weeping in his home and anguish in his heart, that Gospel which tells him the tale of infinite pity, large stockholder, but the perfect day's enjoyment was a beautiful grove troduced to others and invited to take and bids kim rest on the bosom of in-

> -While busy in harvesting the golden grain and wisely preparing for the comthe summer is ended, and we are not

saved."-Herald and Presbyter.

FOR IMPECUNIOUS YOUNG MEN. Figures Showing That They Can Go to

Housekeeping With \$55. It will doubtless open the eyes of some young society people who have recently tried housekeeping after the most approved modern plan, to learn that this can easily be done for \$55; and that, too, with only a small part of the total cost in pocket, if the timepayment privilege should be taken advantage of. On this basis \$75 will clothe, pay weddidg expenses, barring a tour, and will start a young man in good style, and marriage dwindle from a mountain to a mole hill. Having secured two pleasant rooms in a respectable neighborhood, the first thing the pair will want is furniture. If they keep their eyes in one direction they can get it, and out of a furniture shop. at little cost. They can purchase a substantial imitation walnut bed for \$2. a mattress for the same price, and spring for \$1; six chairs will cost \$3, a washstand \$2. a dining table \$2.50, bureau \$7, kitchen table \$1.10, two pillows \$1.20, and a center table for sitt ng-room \$2.50, making a total of \$24.20. Of course this presumes that they are beginning at this time of the year, when no preparations for cold weather will be needed, and also that the lady has been industrious enough to provide herself with linen and covering. The next important consideration is the kitchen. A gasoline stove can be ob-\$7. At this time of the year the young woman will take a gasoline stove as far the more comfortable and convenient of the two. This, with the necessary utensils, will cost about \$8. China will be the next thing to be got. By a due attention to details, a set of

china large enough for a family of two or three, can be obtained for \$5, and a set of glasses for twenty-five cents. A toilet set will cost \$3.25. These are all good ware, not chipped or broken, but new and sound. A half-dozen each of tea and table spoons, silver plated, will cost \$1.50, and a set of knives and forks, with carvers, will cost \$1.75. Very cheap carpets can be bought, but as neat and comfortable a substitute as can be found will be a tasteful ingrain rug, and the young man can spend s leisure hour painting the floor around more than kept pace with that of the it. This rug, large enough for a mod-

This will complete the list of abso-

	lutely necessary things, and it will sum up as follows: Furniture, etc.		
	Furniture, etc	\$24 6	20
	Stove and utensils	1	50
	Rug Todet set	9 3	00
	Sundries	1	05
ı	Total	555	-00

This estimate, of course, supposes professors of religion. It is by such that both rooms have closets large steps as these that the religion of Jesus | enough for clothing and household ar-Christ is attempting to die out of the re- t cles and supplies. If such is not the spect and affection of the American case, a commocious wardrobe can be his Cabinet have achieved a prodigious people! So far from Christianity be- supplied for \$6.50, and a kitchen safe traying the first symptoms of exhaustion, can be added for \$2.50. This will add a total of \$9, making the total cost \$64 baptism of Jesus when it has moved To most young people this will be gowith such gigantic strides, or put forth | ing to housekeeping on a very narrow efforts so vigorous and herculean, as margin, probably too narrow for the majority, but it can be done, and there can doubtless be an immense amount have been most agile in their production of solid comfort and happiness enclosed in the little house. -St. Louis Post-Dis-

VITAL TENACITY.

The Alleged Nine Lives of the Cat-A Difficult Creature to Kill.

Of the cat it is commonly said that i has nine lives. By this saying nothing very definite is meant beyond the opinion that under various kinds of death the cat lives much longer than other animals that have to be killed by vioas a cunningly-devised fable, will pre- lent means. When any question is asked of the police or of other persons who have to take the lives of lower animals, they tell you, without exception, according to my experience, that the cat is the most difficult to destroy of all domestic animals, and that it endures accidental blows and falls with an impunity that is quite a distinguish-

ing characteristic. The general impression conveyed in these views is strictly correct up to a certain and well-marked degree. By the lethal death, the value of the life of the cat is found to be, at the least, three times the worth of the dog. In all the cases I have seen in which the exactest comparisons were made, the cat outlived the dog. A car and dog of the same ages being placed in a lethal chamber, the cat may, with perfeet certainty, be predicted to outlive the dog. The lethal chamber being large enough to hold both the cat and dog, the vapor inhaled by the animals being the same, with every other condition identical, this result, as an experimental truth, may be accepted without cavil.

The differences, always well marked are sometimes much longer than would be credible in the absence of the evidence. I have once seen a cat. falling asleep in a lethal chamber in the same period as a dog, remain breathing, literally, nine times longer, for the dog died within five minutes, and the cat not only continued to breathe, in profoundest sleep, for forty-five minutes, but would have been recoverable by simple removal from the vapor into fresh air if it had been removed while yet one act of breathing continued. This, however, was exceptional, because the cat in the same lethal atmosphere as the dog does not, as a rule, live more than thrice as long; i. e., if the dog ceases to breathe in four minutes the cat will cease in from ten to twelve minutes after falling asleep.-Dr. R. W. Richardson, in Popular Science Monthly.

Cats and Dogs.

At the Kensington Petty Sessions in

London recently, before Mr. Bird and a Bench of Magistrates, the Countess de la Torre was summoned for disobeying a prohibitory order of the Justices to discontinue the keeping of cats and dogs on her premises in Pembroke Square. The case was heard in the defendant's absent. Mr. Whiteman, the Inspector of Nuisances, said that on the 2d ultimo, he visited the house of the Countess de la Torre and found four dogs and two cats in the front kitchen, two dogs and three puppies in equality with which he was received by the family of intelligent people beneath whose roof they were, together with the family of the Ensign evidently had himself floor back, five cats and two kittens on knee in order to retain their places unthe first floor front, and seven cats in the garden. There were twenty-five animals in all. The smell was very offensive and likely to be injurious to health. Mr. James J. Wade, a resident of Pembroke Square, was called to the same of dent of Pembroke Square, was called, and said he experienced considerable triot. annoyance in consequence of the smells, which were undoubtedly injurious to health. The Chairman imposed a penalty of 10s. a day for twenty days, £10 in all, with costs,-London Paper.

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA. eided Measures of Reform Marking the

The close of the fiscal year was marked by some decided measures of reform, at the seat of Government, in the discharge of superfluous employes, and in otherwise cutting down expenses. The saving of salaries in one bureau alone, that of engraving and printing, amounted to \$272 a day. Many other changes and removals have been effected in the Treasury Department, with the view of bringing the business to a practical, working basis. The system of account keeping has been con-siderably simplified, and the machinery of government will run more easily during the present fiscal year. At the same time, the "clean sweep," which was so much talked about, proved, like many other reports, which were floating about the capital, an idle scare. In spite of the many evidences given by the Administration, that it is to be conducted on strict business principles, there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to expect some startling or revolutionary action on its part. This is foolish and unjust toward the President and his Cabinet. It was just such action, repeated at certain intervals, that brought the Republican Administration into trouble and contempt.

The people expect from President Cleveland honest, fair government, economically administered, and their interest kept in view above all others. This has been the governing idea in all the appointments made in Federal offices since the 4th of March, and the removals and changes have been in exact accord with it. The public has yet but a faint idea of the magnitude of the work of reform undertaken by the present administration. Twenty-four years of Republican maladministration corroded the public service and poisoned the entire body of government to such an extent that great care and circumspection had to be exercised in the first application of the Democratic remedy. It is easy for those who take but a superficial view of the change of Government, and what the people meant and expected when they made that change, last November, to speak about "clean sweeps" and instantaneous cures. When a patient is brought almost to

the verge of dissolution by disease and neglect, the skillful physician who is called in does not at once proceed to heroic remedies. He rather endeavors to extirpate the disease by degrees. The Democratic Government had a more difficult task than seems to be understood in some quarters. Successive Republican Administrations made the system of spoils and plunder so inherent in the Government that it could only be attacked gradually. Every department was so honeycombed with corruption that the new chief had to proceed cautiously and slowly to discover the root of the disease and to devise a cure for it. The President and amount of work during the past four months. They found a complex, cum- ing the Government and substituting bersome system in each department, devised solely for the purpose of concealing fraud and knavery. Simpler and more economical methods have been substituted, and the veil of mystery and secrecy which shielded so many rascalities has been torn away. Under the present system industry and honesty alone can succeed, as the transaction of public business has been placed on a right intelligible basis.

The first efforts of the new Government were directed towards economy. In the White House itself, as in every department, were found hundreds of superfluous employes and sinecures. They have been gradually weeded out. Again, it was found that the clerks paid little attention to the hours of work expected of them. Now they are compelled to put in a full day's work as they would be obliged to do in any wellmanaged private establishment. Fitness and capability have been adopted as the essential qualifications for office, not the mere reward for party services. One of the causes of the downfall of the Republican party was the disgust of the people for its corrupt, partisan methods in making Federal appointments bribes for unscrupulous retainers. President Cleveland has set his face against this obnoxious system from the beginning. All his appointments have been solely for the benefit of the public service. In every case his judgment has been amply sustained by the results. With an efficient working force and a large retrenchment of expenses the Democratic Administration commences the fiscal year, confident that it will make a showing such as the people expect from it and win to a still greater degree the trust and faith of those who voted for honest Government last fall. - Washing-

OFFICIAL INTRIGUERS.

The Indecency of Republicans Wanting Office under Democratic Administration. It is hard to find a Republican paper that will give an honest opinion of the indecency of Republican office-holders wanting to hold on under a Democratic Administration. One of them, however, methods employed; and the subsequent has gone so far in the way of candor as to publish the words of a Washington correspondent who says: "In general I do not mourn over the fate of the outgoing department clerk. Many of these are steeped in intrigue, and held their places year after year because they knew how to crook the hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawn-

This is picturing no doubt in correct colors the character of the men who if they are retained in office would be expected to do the work of a Democratic Administration. They are not Democrats, and even under Republican Administrations they are said to have kept their places only by intrigue and fawning. Are they the kind of men suited to carry out the reforms which the people wanted when they changed the con-trolling power in the Government?

Instead of intriguers and time servers not in sympathy with the policy of the Administration, the men to be entrusted with the work of correcting abuses and restoring honest methods of government should be chosen only from among the active Democrats who assisted in bringing about the political revolution whose object was a restoration of honesty, economy and efficiency in the administration of public affairs. The great reform movement must fail if the instruments employed to do the work only by Democrats.—Harrisburg Pa- bered for treason and assassination.

-A princess appeared at a ball in they will find themselves branded by Paris dressed as a peacock, and wearing jewels worth \$860,000. The reporter neglects to state whether or not she could sing. — Chicago Current.

REPUBLICAN LIES.

An Abnormal Crop of Falsehoods in the Neighborhood of the Capital.

The crop of lies, especially in the neighborhood of Washington, is unusually abundant this summer. That wonderfully imaginative being, "our special correspondent," lets himself or herself out with a charming disregard for truth and facts that carries him or her into the wildest kind of romance. The stories about disagreements in the Cabinet increase with the thermometer. and have already reached an extreme limit. According to the veracious cor-respondent the gentlemen who compose Mr. Cleveland's official family are on. extremely bad terms with each other and with the President, and it is only a question of a short time when they will come to an actual collision. From the same authority we learn that the Democratic party is fast going to pieces, and, indeed, from a reasonable and careful estimate made of the "facts" adduced by the average correspondent of Republican newspapers, we come to the con-clusion that there will be no Democratic party by fall to oppose that wonderful and self-sustaining organization which became so extremely unpopular last fall. In fact, we are told that the Repub-

lican party is stronger than ever and the people yearn for it. Everything that the Democratic Administration has done has excited the most pronounced opposition in public opinion, and even the banks, by their patriotic action, have set the New York Tribune in a pitiable state of mind. That journal indulges in a delirious commentary on the great question, "can Mr. Cleveland resist his party?" just as if Mr. Cleve-land were holding the fort against an overwhelming force of wicked Democrats for the self-sacrificing purpose of protecting a few innocent Republicans. It says that many men voted for him, in number, more than enough to turn the scale-a rather tardy concession, and contradictory of what the Tribune long upheld after election-and those men were certain that "Mr. Cleveland could be trusted to resist and defeat his party." The utter idiocy of such a statement is too apparent to need a word of refutation.

The general tenor of the Washington dispatches and editorials published in some of the Republican journals would lead a stranger to suppose that Mr. Cleveland was elected President on the distinct understanding that he was to consider the Republican party as the chosen organization of the people and the Democratic party as something to be avoided and to be excluded from all participation in the Government. Then there is an abundant crop of lies about the Administration's proposed interference in the State fall elections, notwithstanding the many strong assurances given by the Administration that it proposes to attend to its own business, which is ample enough to occupy all its attention. Mr. Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet are faithfully and solely giving their minds to the enormous work before them of reformhonesty for rascality in every depart ment. They form an harmonious, well satisfied family, and one that can never be affected by the idle gossip of Washington correspondents. The sole aim is to remedy the evils of Republican misgovernment and to give the people what they want, integrity, honesty and capability in every branch of the Government.—Albany Argus.

DEFENDING VILLAINY. Republicans Should be the Last to Re-

vive the History of the Tilden Iniquity.

It hardly pays to talk morality to the thief whom the law has failed to prosecute, and who has possessed his stolen property long enough to fritter it away after the manner of thieves. He has beaten the law and all propriety, and it is the proudest chapter in his bad history. He gives his red scarf to the breeze and shows his wolfish teeth whenever the law is mentioned. He snaps his fingers at the penitentiary and laughs at the common jail. What are they to him? What is it to him whether justice prevails, whether our political system is purified, whether society is properly protected? He has had his triumph over good law and good men, and when at last he yields up the ghost on his iron bedstead the triumph is his fondest recollection, whatever the humiliation of his death, and he knows that it will be preserved for the delectation of thieves for many years to come through the literature that thieves most read.

The Rochester Post-Express is a decent newspaper and it is very strange that it should assume to defend villainy that has long since been adjudged by popular sentiment to be villainy and nothing else, and that apparently every other Republican newspaper would be glad to have forgotten. Mr. Tilden had but one vote to get in three States that were by common consent Democratic, and he was lied out of these three States by the Republican party. This is the fact without regard to the history of the party-from the triumph of Mr. Guiteau to the escape of Mr. Dorsey, and its defeat last Novembershows that it profited from its villainy as thieves and assassins generally do. The Post-Express talks volubly of cipher dispatches and of the "whimpering" Mr. Tilden. The cipher dispatches were a legitimate means to avoid assassination; and it is not Mr. Tilden who whimpers, but the American people, whose system of election was slaughtered to keep old scoundrels in place and give new ones positions that beyond all question belonged to better

We observe that the Saratogian, ot Saratoga, says the discussion of the fraud of 1876-'77 is profitless. It will find that such questions as that never grow old. The treason of Arnold and of Judas is as new to-day as it was when it first began. Great crimes grow in popular condemnation the longer they are remembered, and the memory of them must be preserved as a means to present and future safety. The Post-Express talks volubly also of the failure to nominate Mr. Tilden in 1880 and 1884; but it will hardly venture to say, in its largest zeal in behalf of political meanness and injustice, that that is argument, or to deny that Mr. Tilden might have been nominated last year it he had chosen to be, or that he would be nominated in 1888 if he were a Let the Republicans nominate in 1888 any man who had to do with it, and